

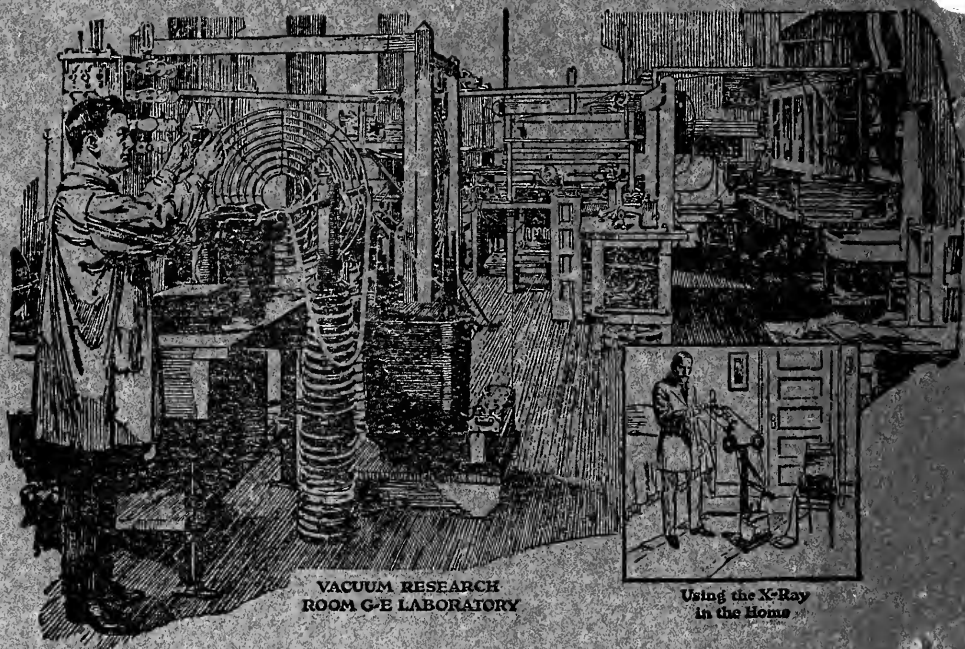
The Gleamer



SPRING NUMBER

MAY, NINETEEN TWENTY.

NATIONAL FARM SCHOOL.



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The Gleaner

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NO. 2

LITERAE.

GUSTAVE TAUBE, EDITOR.

EVOLUTION

"Little flower in the crannied wall,
Could I but know thy all in all
I would know what God and Man is."

TENNYSON.

My name is a secret. In My power lies the creative forces of the Universe. Nothing is done without, but that I am witness thereof. This I suppose is enough to warrant My telling what is to follow.

The heat even to Me had a dazing effect. The din was like that of thunder, the light brighter than lightening, and the speed faster than all things. I steadied My gaze to a minute spot which seemed to me rising; true to say, I had long since seen other such occurrences, but not of such an odd nature. In time this form became of such size that experience told Me it could not hold its position much longer. True to my anticipation with a Wh-r-r-r and a Bang, the body as a glowing form left for a trip through space. It seemed so playfully to sail through the atmosphere, I decided to follow it and see what would evolve from this luminous mass. It brightened the space around it for great distances.

In the course of many ages of time this mass took on the form of a sphere, and like a child seemed not to wander away from its mother, even as though it were held in place by some powerful cable. It danced around her in a sort of circular orbit, and seemed determined not to wander away from its course.

The gasses and molten rock of which this body was composed was identical with that of its parent.

Then came the process of cooling off, which was one of the greatest importance in the history of this sphere. Of course it was inevitable that this should happen in the course of millions of years. One of the most fundamental possessions of the now, more or less cooled off mass, came into existence. It was called "Atmosphere." Without it nothing could have happened to bring about what this

luminous mass is now given credit for, "Life." With Atmosphere came "Rain," thru the processes of Rain came "Soil." The relationship between Soil and Rain, which is a part of Atmosphere, made possible this Life. It came in the form of a minute Plant or Organism, resembling in many respects our present-day "Slime-Mold," which combines in itself both Plant and Animal characteristics.

After a long elapse of time, more complex forms of life arose, and there developed two great Kingdoms. As an illustration there are our Trees on one hand and You—Man on the other. Would You believe Me Mr. Man, if I were to tell You that You have evolved from one of the low forms of Animal Life—from some species related to our present-day Monkey? A mere Ape! You shudder, but still are You not endowed with a feeling of surprise and inquisitiveness? You admit it! Do you not?

If I were to tell You that the noble and grand Trees, have a definite kinship to the lowly and abhorred Mold. Would You believe that? Do not feel debased or humiliated. On the contrary, see how one can rise from the lowly Worms-upwards. At any rate man chose for the name of this sphere on which he dwelt—"Earth."

Let us now transfer ourselves and see how this Human-Masterpiece of evolution—Man—has learned to apply the lessons of evolution to his own advantages. See his industrial wonders; and for an example let us take agriculture. For observation I will analyze a single tool. The Plow—it is the basic tool of of this immense industry. It was once Man's own hand. With it He used to stir the Earth to prepare his seed bed. But the numbers of Men grew to such proportions that this crude method would not well serve the ever-growing population. Man thought of a harder material, and it was a branched stick. It was easier for himself, and produced more work. A greater efficiency was also obtained. But in time even this was not enough. Man must have his proportionate amount of food as His numbers increased. Therefore it occurred to Him to make a larger and wider stick, and instead of wearing Himself out in the manouvering of this implement. He employed one of Nature's productions which happened to be the possessor of more strength than He. Oxen began to draw this stick for Him. Can you imagine the greater proportion of work accomplished? But this species Man it seems to Me, was ever more curious. Still He was not satisfied. He changed this construction of wood for one of iron. And then He made

one of steel, still more specialized; with different parts, each part preforming a special function. But glory—Man? Art Thou still not satisfied? Nay, for instead of the Oxen, you employed the horse; instead of the horse the many horses, and now behold—You have manufactured a motored horse, in the tractor. A mighty strong horse it is, for behind it drags sixteen plows, a harrow of the same proportions, making the seed bed complete. Can we still look forward to something new? Yes, we can, for this process of evolution may well be defined as a force ever onward and never ceasing.

Let us not go further into this maze of industry—let us leave these fields and workshops, factories and whirling machines of this Master—Man, and see whether He has made any cultural progress, say that of writing for example. It was a mighty tedious task at first. If Man wanted to express Himself other than thru His vocal attributes, he would scratch with one rock upon the other. The signs were also of the simplest nature. It represented a sort of drawing, of the things desired. Cases arose where one Man wanted to send messages to others, or to preserve some of their earnings so that others might profit by their mistakes or discoveries.

For preservation scratches would not last long enough, and for messages, rock was too heavy and crude. Clay happened to occur to man as the next lightest, and more easily indented form of writing material. And so entered our Hyroglphics, which are even preserved to this day. Man well benefitted by these learnings. He had already solved many mysteries, but also had many more on hand which had to be solved. It dawned upon man that more speed would be beneficial. The quill seemed a more comfortable form of writing than that of making indentations on blocks of clay. Colored juices, obtained from berries was the source of writing fluid at that time. Parchments made of skins and leather were much lighter and easier to handle. Naturally this showed exit to the old form and became predominant itself. But the ever increasing question of interest again comes into play. The cause was the ever increasing population, the necessity, demand for more literature, and the result was the invention of the printing press. Indeed it was crude at first, maybe taking many days to print a few books or pieces of news, but this was the basis of our modern press. The present-day press prints five miles of news paper an hour. Wonderful indeed; but not most wonderful. Man communicates in forms of codes, using

electricity; for thousands of miles, understandingly, and within the time of a very few hours—enter “wireless telegraph.”

I am satisfied—man—that thou hast done equally well in other arts; therefore let us hasten to that which is probably your most important sphere—that of “Social Life.” Looking back through the hundreds of centuries we see the hardy, hairy barbarian, sitting in a cave of rock, and gnawing on a bone of one of his fellow-beings. He oftentimes combated with a bear, clubbing him to death or may-hap even killing him with his own hands. At times one of these species of man may have become sick, and so perished by not being able to go in search of his food. Or it might have been that he saw one of his fellow-beings killed at the hands of another. In both cases a companion was sought and found to come in good stead. Thus did primitive man combine and advance until they reached the lowest stage of present-day civilization, known as the “Ancient Era.”

This naturally led to other and larger companionships. As time passed clans were organized, after which followed the tribes. Later many tribes united all for the sake of common defense and common action. Trade was now a well established process, and along with it there arose many complex problems. In the wars of that day prisoners were taken by one side or the other and were subjected to work as slaves by their captors.

This marked the beginning of the large and enormous problem of labor. Slavery prevailed for many centuries and in time was succeeded by a somewhat improved form of labor known as “serfdom.” The question arose: “Why should man be subject to another for any reason,” for the doctrine that all were created equal, that is: to have equal opportunities in life—was by this time a well established fact. Good fortune, however, made some men the possessors of great wealth, and so they opened up industries employing others to work for them. These industries became specialized and complicated, competition developing amongst them. The owners worked the masses ever so hard, to obtain a large production. The earnings of these toilers were small and the profits derived were enormous. This enabled the possessors of these profits to enjoy the luxuries of life. People worked on, for twelve hours or more at a stretch, and so they began to question “Why? Why should few and not all of us enjoy these blessings?” What can we do to remedy such a state of affairs? If we ask for better conditions

which we rightfully believe we ought to have, we are in most cases denied them. If we object, we are told to get out. This meant that unemployment stared them in the face.

People by this time were living in communities called States. They were becoming educated up to the fact that in union lay strength, and thus by forming co-operative unions they gained important rights and better conditions. Man has to work twelve hours no longer, nor live in poverty and struggle for his existence as before. "Social Life" has advanced tremendously, though it took ages of "evolution." On a larger scale than before man profits by education and is able to hasten the process of "evolution." He is thinking of larger and better things. What the future holds for man there is no telling, but "evolution must carry him ever onwards towards his rightful deservings, a larger sense for happiness and loftier aspirations. JOE LEEDES, '22.

PESSIMOS OPTIMISTICUS

(An answer to "Night and the Morrow," by Mr. Escoll)

Oh God, why, since time memorial,
We humans, blessed with thought, pictorial,
Must ever dream? We see wonderful visions,
Youth inspired; but the passing years
Bring forth the harvest,—pitiful tears.
Why is that divine blessing, thought,
The medium of soul, the approach to Thee,
So oft changed? instead of blessing be
A curse. A curse by devils brought
To harrow us. First promising
Splendid tomorrows, replete
With all desires, a life complete,
Brim-full,—fortune, fame,—content.
But to reap the harvest:—myths missent.
Another epoch, wiser be.
Years teach us lessons, some we see
And note and act; for hence
We dream no more, the lesson
Well taught and learned; "the dreams
Of today bring, it seems,
Sorrowful tomorrows."
Too much visioning breeds
Discontentment; seeds of happiness
Grow only in soil that is content.
"Man's life is but a day," we borrow,
Tomorrow? There is no tomorrow,

CECIL J. TOOR.

THE CONSECRATION OF ARGONNE

Gone, are the verdant glens where notes of sweet song-
sters resounded;

Gone, all the fairy enchantment, where nature's vast
treasurers abounded;

Bleak and forsaken, thy glades, where once in heavenly
flight,

The lark with ecstatic song, was ever a keen delight.

Shorn is thy sylvan wealth, where timbers, stately,
grand,

Shuddered and fell with a roar, in answer to war's de-
mand;

Only a barren stumpage, surviving the dread conflagra-
tion,

And crosses of white by the acre, to tell of a great trans-
formation.

Sleep here, our valiant heroes, who smiled as their last
breath waned.

Bright, be your page in history, for rich is the triumph
you gained.

Comfort, to all your bereaved ones, solace, to sweet-
hearts, steadfast,

Who'd dreamed of loves sweet fulfillment, after the
struggle had passed.

Peaceful, thy sleep in immortal soil, for thy deeds shall
ne'er erase,

Who stemmed the tide of a ruthless horde, ordained to
destroy and deface.

As onward and ever onward, with tenacious charge and
trust

Holding the bold invaders and crushing them in the
dust.

Yours, was a sacred fire, in swift relentless rain.

Which forced the beast on restless soil, and filled the
land with slain.

Staunch and unmindful of death, our boys fell, side by
side,

Giving their life blood freely, that justice might abide.

Sadly, the squads of mercy, seeking the maimed and the
dead,

Gathered up fragments of heroes, at every foot which
they tread.

Many a shapeless form, entered eternal slumber
Devoid of features or limbs, with only a name and a
number.

Sleep: for the spade hath shaped thy mound, and benediction is given.

Sleep, for the trumpet's call resounds, as music descending from heaven.

Each note a message conveys and quivering pathos, extoll

The undying faith of the fallen, and reaches the depth of the soul.

Long, will Fair Maidens of France bring blossoms of exquisite choice

Placing on each Cross, a Garland and chanting with tuneful voice

Anthems of lofty tribute, on consecrated sod

Where slumbers the valiant crusaders, who fell for their country and God.

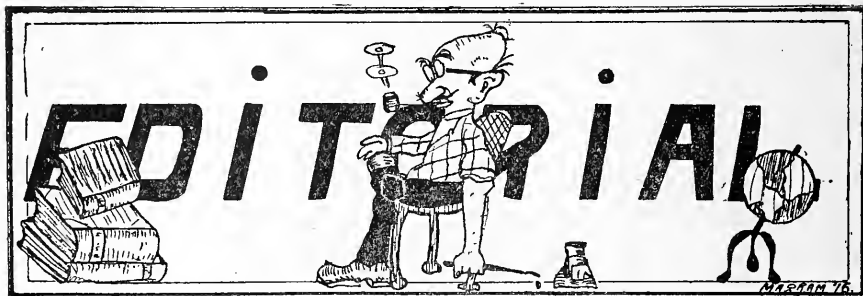
MARK CASSIDY.

BASEBALL IN THE MESS HALL

Fowl (foul).....Chicken a la shadow soup
Foul tip.....A silent dinning room chair
Base on Balls.....Biscuits plentiful
Stolen base.....A second piece of butter
Fly ball.....The molasses jug
Squeeze play.....Fooling the matron
Sacrifice.....Giving away "hula" dessert
Strike out.....An order for an extra piece of pie
Hit by pitcher.....Fellow that takes first helping
Two strikes.....Missing a second helping
Fourth man up.....(clean up man) fellow that sits at
the head of the table

Hook slide....Used to secure the platter after "grace."
Home run.....What occurs at "last call"
Strikes.....Stunts by the writer
Base hit.....A stray piece of pie
Two bagger.....A fellow who gets "second"
Caught at home.....Waiter nabbed with extras
Texas leaguer.....A pull with the cook

J. I. M., '19.



The Gleaner

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WHAT IS OUR SCHOOL COUNCIL DOING?

In every secondary and in many primary schools, organized student self-government has replaced the upper class and faculty ruling. In the majority of cases this new form of school government has helped raise the standard of the schools and improved the life of the individual student.

Three months ago after many previous, but unsuccessful attempts, a School Council was organized in Farm School. A constitution, which proved satisfactory to both student body and faculty, was drawn up. This

document outlined for this group of "Farm School law-makers" a policy and program, which, if carried out and enforced, would make this institution a bigger and better place to live in.

This delegation did some commendable work in the beginning. Through its efforts the appearance of our grounds was improved, less school property was destroyed, study periods were improved, and a closer relationship between the three classes and also between the students and faculty was made possible.

The School Council during the past month has been dilatory in its duties. Like an unused organ, it is ceasing to function.

Why can not the Council continue the work it started to do so well? Is there no more room for improvement in our school.

The Student Body through the Council is petitioning for and recommending changes affecting their social life. Is it not a question whether the faculty should give these petitions and recommendation their full consideration, when they are fully aware that the Council is failing to fulfill their duties in full?

Every Farm School student should demand to know "What the Council is doing," from his representative. He should also make suggestions and recommendations upon any school question to his Council delegate.

When the N. F. S. School Council will continue the work it started to do so ably and find room for improvement, then will our petitions become more forceful and our recommendations accepted

PREJUDICE WITHOUT REASON

Disappointment among the American workers, who during the entire period of the war stood behind the government with unprecedented courage has been increasing so rapidly that today our country's life is in jeopardy. The farmer and agricultural student should carefully determine the facts, and then honestly and fearlessly take his place either as a friend of labor or as an ardent supporter of their unfair exploiters.

There is today a great and serious prejudice in the farmers mind against labor. It is this prejudice on the part of the farmers and the general public, that has brought such sinister contempt upon the industrial workers, without whom victory in the late war would not have been possible. The farmer must realize that it

is of vital importance to him to discard all groundless prejudice against his fellow laborer.

It has been proven time and time again that there is a common interest that bind both the agricultural worker and the industrial worker, and it is their common participation in production that produces the wealth of our country. Agriculture is dependent upon industry and similarly, industry is dependent upon agriculture. Labor demands food—the farmer demands tools—better tools and machinery to be able to produce food in abundance and satisfy the needs of the other workers.

It is of great importance to the farmer to know that when he was facing his bitter enemy—mortgage, labor stood undaunted by his side, producing—ever producing, until today this oppressive enemy has released its clutching hold. But how was this possible? The answer is; Labor. The crude plow did not do the horse was too slow; the old cradle did not reap the harvest fast enough. In the meantime interest upon the mortgage was not yet paid. The farmer was dissatisfied. It was necessary for him to save time and labor—and today the tractor, dragging the gang plow, moves throbbingly across countless acres. The cradle was replaced by the reaper and binder, and with their aid the farmer is today able to increase his production tenfold. In a word it is industrial labor that helped the farmer to his present conditions.

But for us, the future agriculturists, will the past be the past; or, will it also be the future? Will reasonless prejudice stand as a wall between us and these industrial workers with whom we have all in common? To help solve the menacing problem of the shortage of food and other necessary commodities, not only in this country but thru out the entire world, the farmer must soon realize the importance of cooperation with his brother producer in the factory and mill.

GUSTAVE TAUBE, '21.

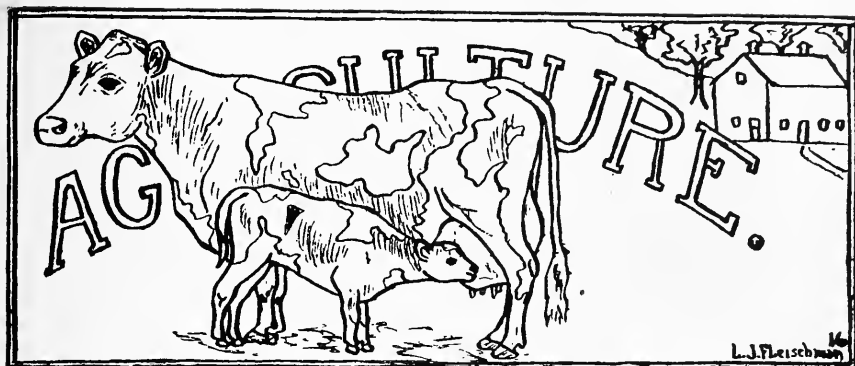
Querries to the Editor

Dear Ed:—I got a dandy mare for a team. Do you know where I can get a match.

Ed.: Yes; In any cigar store.

Dear Ed.:—I can't get a crop of oats this season. What's the trouble?

Ed.: Perhaps you've sown your wild oats.



EDGAR E. HESCH, EDITOR.

ERADICATION OF TUBERCULOSIS

The eradication of tuberculosis in the dairy herds of the United States is of the greatest importance at the present time. Tuberculosis in cattle and cholera in swine are two of the most serious contagious diseases affecting the meat and milk industry today.

Tuberculosis was responsible for the condemnation of more cattle slaughtered under federal meat inspection last year than all other diseases combined. The statistics from the United States Department of Agriculture shows that 59,547 carcasses of cattle were condemned on post-mortem examination and of that number 37,600 were the result of tuberculosis. The tremendous loss caused by this disease is facing the Government and the owner of cattle to combat it by every possible means.

The most promising method of eradicating the disease is the accredited herd plan. The tuberculosis-free accredited herd plan was adopted jointly in December, 1917, by the United States Livestock Sanitary Association, and the Bureau of Animal Husbandry, United States Department of Agriculture.

To have a herd as being free from tuberculosis means briefly to have it officially certified that the owner has complied with the specific requirements of the plan. It is an official procedure operated under the rules of the United States livestock sanitary association and the Bureau of Animal Industry.

A brief summary of the rules of this organization

will show what the owner of the herd must do to fulfill the requirements of the accredited herd plan.

1. The test must be one approved by the Bureau of Animal Industry and conducted under their supervision or by a regularly employed veterinary inspector of the State.

2. The entire herd or any part of the herd may be retested at any time deemed advisable by the federal and State board.

3. At least 60 days must elapse between each test.

4. No herd shall be classed as an accredited herd until it has passed two consecutive tests with tuberculin, applied at intervals of not less than six months apart.

5. All milk fed to calves must be produced by an accredited herd or must be pasturized by heating to 150 degrees F. for not less than 20 minutes.

6. Sanitary measures and other recommendations made by the inspector must be carried out so far as possible.

7. The above rules, if strictly complied to, entitles the owner to a certificate—"Tuberculosis Free Accredited Herd." Failure to comply with the rules is sufficient cause for cancellation of the certificate.

The eradication of tuberculosis under the accredited herd plan is being carried on in more than forty States under the supervision of the Bureau of Animal Industry in co-operation with the State Livestock Sanitary Association and the stock owners.

Pennsylvania has over one hundred tuberculosis-free accredited herds. In the two years since the official eradication was begun 772 herds comprising over 12,000 head of cattle have been examined and tuberculin tested.

Minnesota leads in the number of accredited herds having a total of 320 on the tuberculin free list. Virginia has 287; North Dakota, 124; Maine, 122; Ohio, 79; Indiana, 78; North Carolina, 73. The remainder of the States ranging from 60 down to 1.

Other methods of control have been used, such as the Bang method; the Ostertag method; the Manchester method, etc. The accredited herd plan seems to be the most promising of them all, and a large number of breeders are taking it up. Such splendid results have been attained in the last two years that the outlook for the future is most encouraging.

EARL G. LUKINS.

HOME FARM

The past month found us in full preparation for the spring work. With the first sign of this season we were out plowing but had to discontinue it on account of the rain. The weather was not severe enough to prevent us from sawing all available wood into kindling for the next winter.

Our 17 milking cows are producing 480 pounds per day. With three cows to freshen soon, we expect to increase this to 600 lbs per day. We are feeding fodder as a substitute for hay once a day as a measure of conservation.

The prize stock of the lower barn secured B. K. P's. bull calf for their happy family. They are all in first-rate condition.

All our sows farrowed their litters but three. One cross bred sow farrowed a litter of 13 pigs. Our piggery is bringing very good results.

The peach orchard has gone through a careful sorting out of all dead and diseased trees. All the remaining trees have been sprayed and the ground between the rows well worked up. We expect to have a good quality but small peach crop this year. D. HILL, '21.

POULTRY DEPARTMENT

The Board of Directors had to postpone the installment of an electric light system and the building of a new poultry house, due to the financial status of the school.

The hatching season is over, making five full hatches in all. Our incubators are very unreliable and therefore our average hatch has been only about 60 per cent. The pullets were placed in the colony houses and the cockerals are being fattened for early broilers.

The upper poultry suffered considerable loss during the month of March. For several nights two or four legged weasels or skunks visited and destroyed a large number of hens.

G. TAUBE, '21

FARM NO. 1.

We were the first to start plowing. We planted 5 acres in oats and the stand will be good if the conditions are as good as they have been in the past week. We are preparing 18 acres for corn to be planted in April. Our hay field has been reseeded and with the addi-

tional 4 acres of good alfalfa we will be supplied with hay for the entire year.

Our 12 cows are producing 150 quarts of milk per day and we expect an increase when they are turned into pasture.

A. APPLE, '21.

FARM NO. 3

The students detailed at this farm for the months of March and April had an opportunity to do some practical "lumber jack" work under the supervision of Mr. Young. Due to their steady and willing work the job were finished in the first week of April, thus allowing for an early start in spring work.

Though our present milk production is only 60 quarts, the three cows that will freshen this month will increase it by about 30 quarts, making a total of 90 quarts per milking.

The spring vacation has interrupted the work of clearing the thicket but by the middle of May the cleared land will be another acre under cultivation.

D. D., '21.

FARM NO. 4

In addition to the spring plowing we cleared our corn field of all the old chestnut trees. The lumber was cut into wood lengths and hauled to the main barn. The stumps were blasted out, allowing us another acre for cultivation.

Our twelve acre hay field has been reseeded and we planted ten acres in oats. We are prepared to begin planting our thirty acres in corn as soon as the weather becomes favorable.

H. S., '21.

HORTICULTURE DEPARTMENT

The biggest crop was sallass, bringing the highest prices. The prize crop however, was the snap dragons, which are still being cut. The half bed of calendulas are continuously blooming and make very good cut flowers. Bulb stock and pot plants have been sold to our nearby customers in Doylestown.

We have 5000 tomato plants, 8000 cabbage plants and large amounts of lettuce, celery and pepper plants.

The nursery is being depleted very fast due to the large sales of nursery stock during the past month.

Under the management of Mr. Cassidy this department promises to be a profit producer for Farm School

E. E. HESCH, '21.



SAMUEL B. SAMUELS, EDITOR.

Much against the will of the Farm School baseball fanatics and supporters (including our faculty) it seemed as if old Jack Frost and his army of snowflakes, were not content with being with us all winter, but still insisted upon visiting us occasionally in the early part of spring. The old saying "You can not keep a good man down," then came true. Coach Campbell decided to get our baseball candidates started despite the bad weather. A few indoor and blackboard talks by our coach was of great help to the fifty candidates who reported.

Finally "Old Sol" came to the rescue and our first outdoor practice began. The fifty candidates that reported included some very promising material, which bids to give Farm School the strongest team it ever had and one which will trounce all of their opponents.

Of last year's famous varsity we have four men. The infield will remain intact, with the exception of second base, which is at present being hotly contested for by fine promising candidates. Captain Samuels, Leedes and Greenwald will cover first base, shortstop and third base respectively. These three veteran infielders of last year are showing fine form and it is pleasing to watch their snappy and machine-like playing during the practice games.

Too much cannot be said of our star twirler "Hunk" Zinn, a veteran varsity pitcher for three years. He always puzzles the strongest prep school teams we play. Recent performances show that this will be his "big year," and opposing batsmen will have to be much better than the average prep school ball players in order to connect with one of "Hunks" smoky sants.

At the receiving end we have two promising men in Stone and Apple. Stone promises to line up to all expectations of a catcher, as he has all the natural quali-

fications of a high class receiver. With such men as Snyder, Silverman and Rothstein, the outfield promises to hold its own with any in scholastic circles.

Other promising candidates are Krivovis, Mayer, Bein and Bennet.

All Farm School is confident of having a real championship team this year. We have the main essentials of a successful team; the spirit and the material.

The first game on our schedule is with our neighbor, the Doylestown High School on April 17. We are confident that this will be our first victory.

WHO'S WHO

Samuel B. Samuels

Babe Samuels came to Farm School in September, 1918, and since, he and his Alma Mater have become very close friends. He is now writing a page of its history.

Samuels had not been here a month when he was defending the colors—Green and Gold, on the gridiron as sub-end of the '19 Varsity football team. During the Freshmen-Junior game Coach James Work spotted him as the quarter-back for the future Varsity team.

In his Junior year, Samuels lined up to the coach's expectations and proved himself one of the best quarterbacks Farm School ever had. During this same year he held other responsible positions, as vice president of the A. A. and advertising manager of the Gleaner.

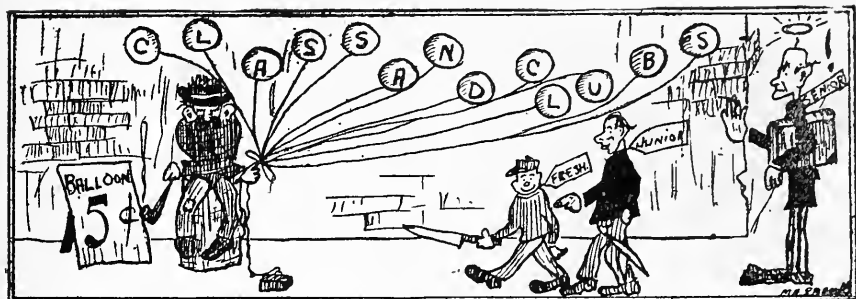
Samuels did not take his place as a leader in school activities until he became a senior. The realization that he would soon have to part with the school he loves so well, made him take his place with our other leaders to help make this a successful year for all student activities.

Babe is captain of the Varsity baseball team and we all know that his untiring efforts will not be spent in vain. Our team can not but be successful, with him as its leader.

The A. A. is progressing rapidly due to the efforts of Mr. Samuels, its president. He represents this organization in the School Council, and is athletic-editor for the Gleaner.

In the Farm School Hall of Fame, the name of Samuel B. Samuels shall have a place under those who wrote the pages of the history of their beloved Alma Mater.

PHIL TRUPIN, '21.



HARRY STATMAN, EDITOR.

SCHOOL COUNCIL

The Council is making progress and the school progresses with it. Its work was not interrupted by the spring vacation.

The ground committee with Mr. Stone as chairman, has done some very commendable work. The Herbert Allman A. A. field has been leveled off, the diamond straightened and trimmed. The lawns are in better shape this spring than in any previous year.

Mr. Corenzwit resigned his position as secretary due to other pressing duties. Mr. Touff was elected unanimously to fill the vacancy.

The Council will continue its good work and the standard of Farm School will be raised.

H. TOUFF, '21, Sec'y.

LITERARY SOCIETY

The Literary Society has made some progress in the past month. The attendance at the meetings has been exceedingly large and the programs very interesting.

Mr. Ross, the principal of the Doylestown High School gave us an instructive lecture. It dealt with the different methods of nominating our President. Other such lectures are being arranged for.

The educational lectures on herds, agriculture, current events and the recitations has been of interest to all the students. The organization is also indebted to the orchestra for the part they took in its programs.

W. P. M., '22.

SENIOR CLASS

Several months have elapsed since we became seniors, and during this time a better condition in the life of the school could not be wished for. Contentment reigns throughout the ranks of our under classmen. This year more than previous years we are pushing all organizations. In so doing we want to make this a banner year for the different clubs.

We are looking forward to a real baseball season. Seven of our classmen will surely win berths on the Varsity

CLASS OF '22

We began our Junior year with thirty-six men answering our roster. At the last meeting, owing to the resignation of President Snyder and Vice President Gomberg elections were held. Finger was elected president and Frishkopf vice president. Our class began preparations for the coming Junior-Freshmen game and Zinn was unanimously elected as coach. Morris was chosen as manager. With the aid of the class Captain Snyder hopes to put out a winning Junior team.

B. Y. '22.

CLASS of 1923

Our class has been organized by the School Council. The following men were appointed as our leaders: D. Rothstein, president; B. Savage, vice president; B. Mandelbaum, secretary-treasurer.

Mr. Greenwald has been chosen as our baseball coach and Bein was elected captain. With such capable leaders and with the co-operation of the '23 Class we are confident of victory over the Junior Class for the athletic laurels.

Though handicapped by the small class we have, we can place some of our men in all the athletic activities. We aim for a better Farm School.

B. M., '23.

Changed Tactics

They used to go to college
To gain a lot of knowledge
Of Latin, Greek and calculus and chemistry and law
They burn no midnight oil now
But in the gym they toil now
To learn the shortest distance to another fellow's
jaw.

LAUGHOSOPHY.

La-Fa-So-Fe

ARCHIE TOFFLER, EDITOR.

(Try this on your piano)

One and Inseparable

Freshmen and school dues.
 Leedes and elastic hat.
 Yulke and the bath tub.
 Fleischman and his whisper.
 Krotoshinsky and his war medals.
 Kiesling and the C-a-o-w.
 skaist and freckles.
 Youngie and leverage.
 Mrs. O. and Bundy.
 Tauche and his chicken.
 Osty and clams.
 Greenwald and his lasso and shooter.
 Goldenbaum and his brother.
 Reiff and ball, glove.
 Toffler and stale jokes.
 Kloss and work.
 Towner and legs.
 Rabinowitz, Jr., and musical voice.
 Rothstein and grub.
 M. Krauss and P2O5.
 DiVeto and girls.
 Touff and athletics.

Spike: What has more lives than a cat?

Mike: Two cats.

Spike: No; a frog—he croaks every night.

Mr. Cassidy to Pincus: Tell all you know regarding the action of certain bacteria found on the roots of legumes.

Pincus: Yes, these bacteria take nitrogen from the air and make noodles (nodules) on the roots.

Fox: Just like a macaroni factory.

Mr. Toor: in dairying: How do they make Swiss cheese?

Hesch: They take holes and put cheese around them.

Professor: Your answer is about as clear as mud.

Pupil: Well, that covers the ground. Does it not?

Snyder: Why are you painting so hurriedly Flip?

Feder: I'm trying to get done before the paint runs out.

Gomberg: What he says to me goes in one ear and out the other.

Morris: A proof there is nothing in between to stop it.

Yulke: Fleischman and I know everything.

Burlack: Who invented the wireless telegraph.

Yulke: Well, that's one of the things Fleischman knows.

Ring: Suppose you were in my shoes, what would you have done?

Krivouas: I would have shined them.

Visitor to Cirotti: What is your full name, young man?

Cirotti: My name is John Henry Raymond Anthony Cirotti, but when I was home they called me "long" for "short."

Smart Junior: I put a horse's tail where his head ought to be.

Freshman (amazed): How's that?

Junior: I backed him into his stall.

WANTED—An Ouija board to find Young's two six-pound axes.

Turpin: I am sure Taube will be a good poultry man.

Krauss and Tauc (in unison): What makes you think so?

Turpin: He's got a dome like an egg.

Prof. Escoll: Greenwald, you ought to be able to answer with all the aid you are receiving back there?

Greenwald: Mr. Escoll I could, but there seems to be a difference of opinion back here.

She: You men always say that it takes a woman hours to dress. That's all nonsense. I could dress for a ball in fifteen minutes.

He: Fifteen minutes? I'd like to see you do it.

She: S-i-r-?

The reason for the high price of farm produce is that we have to know the Botanical names of the crops

we raise, the entomological name of the bug that attacks it and the pharmaceutical name of its remedy—and somebody has to pay for it all.

He (buying popular music): What's the price of "Smiles?"

She: Fifty cents.

He: What's the price of "Kisses?"

She: One dollar.

He: I wonder what I can get for a dollar and a half?

She: "You'd be Surprised."

Dear Ed.:—The legs of my shredder became paralyzed and fell off. What shall I do?

Ed.: Ask Touff if he can spare some of his.

ALUMNI

MICHAEL FRISHKOPF, Editor

"The success of our graudates is indication of the success of our school."

Quite a number of N. F. S. graduates hold high positions in the agricultural world. Senior Morricco Salinger, '12, is one of the these. He is now a citizen of the Republic of Argentina, S. A. From his position as administrator and agromon of the Colony Dora, he was promoted by the Jewish Colonization Association to the position of administrator and agromon of the whole Pampa Central district, comprizing about a half million acres. Senor Salinger was promoted to this position over a Baron de Hirsh student, who was also a graduate of Wisconsin. His present salary is \$525 monthly outside of expenses. It speaks well for Farm School, when its graduates can fulfill positions of such high trust and responsibility.

'19 Ernest Katz has charge of oil warehouses on leases at Granfield, Okla.

'19 Benjamin Jaffe and David Brown manage a farm for Mr. Marion Travis at Tulsa, Okla.

'19 George Wolf, herdsman, doing A. R. O. work on the Morgenthau estate.

'19 Bernard Goldsmith, married and still happy, but give him a fair chance fellows, he's only been tied about one month. He expects to work a farm of his own near Plumsteadville, Pa. Intends to do general farming—and

of course housekeeping.

'19 William Greenberg, fighting forest fires in Montana; address.

'19 Jack Miller, married and has in view an agricultural undertaking involving the co-operation of his wife and himself. Of course, we do not doubt his sincerity as this will distract her attention and leave him free. Good luck old "doc."

'19 Maurice Schlosberg, '19 Post Graduate of No. 4, is doing horticultural work in Atlantic City, N. J., address Breakers Hotel.

'19 J. I. Mannes, '19 Post Graduate of No. 1, employed temporarily at N. F. S. being field secretary for 1919 class he wishes anyone not listed correctly to write in corrections; also those not listed to write of their location and anyone desiring addresses to write him for information.

Ira J. Mills, '20, was with us on the evening of the Freshmen reception, Sunday night, March 14. He participated in the ice cream eating contest and easily won over the other participants. He also spoke on his new position as hog man at Greenore Farm.

EXCHANGES

MICHAEL FRISHKOPF, Editor

"The Optimist" of South High School, Newark, N. J., contains some good reading material. The poem, "In Retrospect," is a fitting tribute to the men who made the football team. The story "Eyes That See Now," is as clever a detective story as any we have come across. It would be interesting to compare it to the detective story, "The Wrench" in the October 1919 issue of the "Gleaner."

"The Oracle" of Bangor High School, Bangor, Me., heads all its departments with short, suggestive mottoes. The varied material in this paper provides some educational reading. Some good points are given on the New Army Bill under editorials, which would be of value to those who heard the debate on Universal Military Training between sections "A" and "B" of the '22 Class.

"The Blue and Gray," of the Friends Central School is a striking example of a good paper made unappealing by the absence of cuts and cartoons. Some of the material, however, in the February issue is excellent. There is some good poetry in "Our Poet's Corner." "Winter Roses" and "Music at Eventide," by Emma A. Boehmer contain several lofty, inspiring thoughts. We should like

to ask Friend's Central why all the poetry is written by girls. Unless the boys wake up and begin writing, we suggest as a stimulus, that the department be more correctly named "Our Poetess' Corner." Just try that as a remedy. It may work.

"The Tuskegee Student," of Tuskegee, Ala., clearly represents the point of view of the colored people on the question of race relations. It shows that there is great hope of a successful solution of the important question of race relationship between the white and colored people of this country. Some interesting and comprehensive addresses on the subject are contained in the Race Relations Supplement, on page 8.

In looking over the paper of the William Penn Girls School, "Onas" it was indeed difficult to decide what was particularly good. Every page is full of interest. There are quite a number of good poems, several stories and other good material. We await the next issue of "Onas."

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